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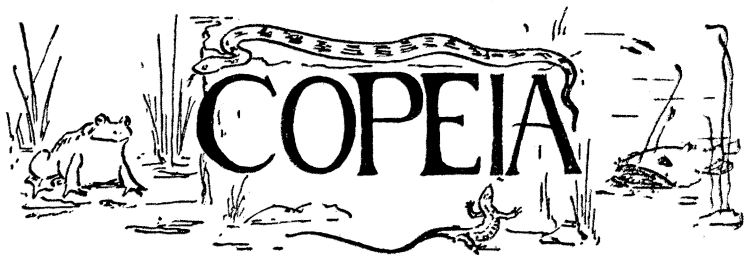
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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

A RECORD OF YOUNG TARPON

So little is known regarding the life history of the tarpon that the following note should be on record.

In November, 1920, the Bureau of Fisheries received from Mr. James Mallon of Dauphin Island, Mobile County, Alabama, a young tarpon which was submitted at the instance of Mr. William Holabird. The specimen was 25 cm. in length and from an examination of its scales, which showed no trace of a winter ring, Mr. W. W. Welsh tentatively concluded that it was less than one year old. Further information was furnished by Mr. Mallon through Mr. Holabird in a letter which, slightly edited, is as follows:

"The little ones I caught last year were taken somewhere about the middle of January. Some of them were 6 to 8 inches and were caught on the south side of Dauphin Island in the Gulf of Mexico. I killed them with a stick as they were running along the beach. I killed seven of them, the smallest 6 inches and the biggest 8 inches long. The one I sent was killed with an oar at the entrance of Dauphin Bay on November 19, 1920. As to the age of the fish, it must be a year, as I think."

In his book entitled "The Tarpon" (1920) Dr. Louis L. Babcock has well summarized the available data regarding the capture of young individuals of this species. It may be inferred that there is not a previous record of the capture of so small an example of tarpon on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

The smallest specimens of record are those taken by Evermann and others in a shallow brackish pool in Porto Rico in February, 1899.

R. E. COKER,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

BREEDING DATES OF *Ambystoma maculatum* AT RALEIGH, N. C.

The Spotted Salamander, (*Ambystoma maculatum* Shaw, *punctatum* Auct.) breeds here every spring; still I have only found the eggs in two localities but have had them brought in from a third. These three spots are widely separated and the restriction of the animal to these few spots in the breeding season would seem to show that its range here was either very restricted or else that it was very particular in its choice of a breeding place. The chief breeding place or rather the one longest known to me is a small pond formed by feeble springs trickling in from the surrounding woods and in this place I have known them to breed now for 29 years.

The following are noted dates and all refer to this one pool, except when otherwise stated.

- 1893. March 17, 21. Stage of eggs not noted.
- 1894. February 9. Stage of eggs not noted.
- 1902. February 26. Eggs and adults.
- 1903. February 7. Eggs and adults.
- 1904. February. Eggs and adults.
- 1905. February 22. Eggs and adults.
- 1910. February 10. Twelve adults brought in presumably breeding.
- 1912. March 1. First eggs of year.
- 1913. February 1. First eggs of year.
- 1914. January 29. Adults and eggs.
- 1915. February 2. Adults and eggs.
- 1916. January 31. Adults and fresh eggs.